United Nations

A/HRC/RES/34/21

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 April 2017

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirty-fourth session
27 February–24 March 2017
Agenda item 3

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 24 March 2017

34/21. Human rights of migrants: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour, sex, religion or national origin,

Recalling all international norms and standards relevant to the human rights of migrants,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1999/44 of 27 April 1999, 2002/62 of 25 April 2002 and 2005/47 of 19 April 2005, General Assembly and Human Rights Council resolutions on the human rights of migrants, and Council resolutions 8/10 of 18 June 2008, 17/12 of 17 June 2011 and 26/19 of 26 June 2014 entitled "Human rights of migrants: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants",

Bearing in mind paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on the institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Resolved to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants,

1. *Decides* to extend for a period of three years, effective from the end of its thirty-fifth session, the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, with the following functions:

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(*a*) To examine ways and means to overcome the obstacles existing to the full and effective protection of the human rights of migrants, recognizing the particular vulnerability of women, children and those undocumented or in an irregular situation;

(*b*) To request and receive information from all relevant sources, including migrants themselves, on violations of the human rights of migrants and their families;

(*c*) To formulate appropriate recommendations to prevent and remedy violations of the human rights of migrants, wherever they may occur;

(*d*) To promote the effective application of relevant international norms and standards on the issue;

(*e*) To recommend actions and measures applicable at the national, regional and international levels to eliminate violations of the human rights of migrants;

(*f*) To take into account a gender perspective when requesting and analysing information, and to give special attention to the occurrence of multiple forms of discrimination and violence against migrant women;

(*g*) To give particular emphasis to recommendations on practical solutions with regard to the implementation of the rights relevant to the mandate, including by identifying best practices and concrete areas and means for international cooperation;

(*h*) To report regularly to the Human Rights Council, according to its annual programme of work, and to the General Assembly, bearing in mind the utility of maximizing the benefits of the reporting process;

2. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out the mandate, to take into consideration relevant human rights instruments of the United Nations to promote and protect the human rights of migrants;

3. *Also requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out the mandate, to request, receive and exchange information on violations of the human rights of migrants from Governments, treaty bodies, specialized agencies, special rapporteurs for various human rights questions and from intergovernmental organizations, other competent organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, including migrants' organizations, and to respond effectively to such information;

4. *Further requests* the Special Rapporteur, as part of his or her activities, to continue his or her programme of visits, which contribute to improving the protection afforded to the human rights of migrants and to the broad and full implementation of all aspects of the mandate;

5. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out the mandate, to take into account bilateral, regional and international initiatives that address issues relating to the effective protection of human rights of migrants, including the return and reintegration of migrants who are undocumented or in an irregular situation;

6. *Encourages* Governments to give serious consideration to inviting the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries so as to enable him or her to fulfil the mandate effectively;

7. *Also encourages* Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated, to furnish all information requested, to consider the implementation of the recommendations contained in the reports of the Special Rapporteur, and to react promptly to his or her urgent appeals;

8. *Requests* all relevant mechanisms to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the human and financial assistance necessary for the fulfilment of the mandate.

57th meeting
24 March 2017

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/34/22

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 April 2017

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirty-fourth session
27 February–24 March 2017
Agenda item 4

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 24 March 2017

34/22. Situation of human rights in Myanmar

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, and reaffirming all relevant Human Rights Council and General Assembly resolutions on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the most recent being Council resolutions 29/21 of 3 July 2015 and 31/24 of 24 March 2016 and Assembly resolution 70/233 of 23 December 2015,

Welcoming the work and the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, including the report submitted to the Council at its thirty-fourth session,[1] and the cooperation of the Government of Myanmar with the Special Rapporteur, including the facilitation of her visits to some parts of the country from 20 June to 1 July 2016 and, most recently, from 9 to 21 January 2017,

Taking note of the general observations of Myanmar on the report of the Special Rapporteur submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fourth session,[2]

Recalling the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar[3] and the recommendations contained therein, and the flash report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of 3 February 2017, entitled "Interviews with Rohingyas fleeing from Myanmar since 9 October 2016", prepared following a mission to Bangladesh,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

[1] A/HRC/34/67.
[2] A/HRC/34/67/Add.1.
[3] A/HRC/32/18.

Stressing that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights,

1. *Welcomes* the positive developments in Myanmar towards political and economic reform, democratization, national reconciliation, good governance and the rule of law and the efforts made to promote and protect human rights and combat corruption, and encourages the Government to take further steps to address outstanding concerns;

2. *Also welcomes* the formation of a democratically elected Government, while calling upon all actors to consolidate the democratic transition with full respect for the rule of law and human rights by bringing all national institutions, including the military, under civilian control, and to ensure the inclusion of all ethnic and religious minorities in the political process;

3. *Further welcomes* the announcement of the Government of Myanmar to make peace and national reconciliation its top priority, and the holding of the Twenty-first Century Panglong Conference from 31 August to 3 September 2016, while calling for further steps, including enhanced efforts to reach out to those ethnic armed groups that have not yet signed the nationwide ceasefire agreement, an immediate cessation of fighting and hostilities and of all violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law in northern Myanmar, as applicable, the provision of immediate, safe and unhindered humanitarian access, including to areas controlled by ethnic armed groups, in particular in Kachin and Shan States, and the pursuit of an inclusive and comprehensive national political dialogue ensuring full and effective participation of women and young people, as well as civil society, with the objective of achieving lasting peace;

4. *Recognizes* the initial steps taken by the Government of Myanmar to address the underlying causes of the situation in Rakhine State, including by setting up the Central Committee for the Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development in Rakhine State and the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, established on 5 September 2016 at the behest of the State Counsellor of Myanmar, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and chaired by former Secretary-General Kofi Annan, and commencing work on a long-term socioeconomic development plan for Rakhine State, welcomes the concurrence of the Government with the recommendations of the interim report of the Advisory Commission made public on 16 March 2017, and looks forward to their prompt implementation for stability, peace and prosperity in Rakhine State, in full consultation with all the communities concerned;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Myanmar to continue efforts to eliminate statelessness and the systematic and institutionalized discrimination against members of ethnic and religious minorities, including the root causes of discrimination, in particular relating to the Rohingya minority, by, inter alia, reviewing the 1982 Citizenship Law, which has led to deprivation of human rights, by ensuring equal access to full citizenship through a transparent, voluntary and accessible procedure and to all civil and political rights, by allowing for self-identification, by amending or repealing all discriminatory legislation and policies, including discriminatory provisions of the set of "protection of race and religion laws" enacted in 2015 covering religious conversion, interfaith marriage, monogamy and population control, by lifting local orders restricting rights to freedom of movement and access to civil registration, health and education services and by improving the squalid living conditions within camps for internally displaced persons;

6. *Also calls upon* the Government of Myanmar to take further measures for a voluntary and sustainable return of all internally displaced persons, refugees and others who have had to leave Myanmar, including from the Rohingya minority, in safety, security and dignity and in accordance with international law;

7. *Condemns* the attacks carried out against border guard posts on 9 October 2016 in northern Rakhine State, and expresses its deep concern at the serious subsequent

further deterioration of the security, human rights and humanitarian situation in Rakhine State, which has forced tens of thousands of members of the Rohingya minority to seek refuge in Bangladesh or elsewhere in Rakhine State;

8. *Urges* the Government of Myanmar to lift the curfew order in Rakhine State, to promote the freedom of movement and safety and security of all persons, to allow and facilitate immediate, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to all people in need of assistance throughout the country, to enable without delay the full resumption of aid programmes, to allow independent observers and representatives of the media access, and to safeguard those who report abuses;

9. *Recognizes* that the Government of Myanmar notes the seriousness of the allegations contained in the flash report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights entitled "Interviews with Rohingyas fleeing from Myanmar since 9 October 2016";

10. *Notes* that the Government of Myanmar has established an investigation commission, led by Vice-President U Myint Swe, encourages the publication of a credible report on the findings of the commission without delay, and calls upon the Government to consider assistance to enhance the capacity of this or future investigation bodies;

11. *Decides* to dispatch urgently an independent international fact-finding mission, to be appointed by the President of the Human Rights Council, to establish the facts and circumstances of the alleged recent human rights violations by military and security forces, and abuses, in Myanmar, in particular in Rakhine State, including but not limited to arbitrary detention, torture and inhuman treatment, rape and other forms of sexual violence, extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary killings, enforced disappearances, forced displacement and unlawful destruction of property, with a view to ensuring full accountability for perpetrators and justice for victims, and requests the fact-finding mission to present to the Council an oral update at its thirty-sixth session and a full report at its thirty-seventh session;

12. *Encourages* the Government of Myanmar to cooperate fully with the fact-finding mission, including by making available the findings of the domestic investigations and other relevant information, and stresses the need for the fact-finding mission to be granted full, unrestricted and unmonitored access to all areas and interlocutors;

13. *Stresses* the need for the fact-finding mission to be provided with all the resources and expertise necessary to carry out its mandate, including forensic expertise and expertise on sexual and gender-based violence;

14. *Strongly encourages* the Government of Myanmar to take the measures necessary to address discrimination and prejudice against women, children and members of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities across the country, and to take further action to publicly condemn and speak out against any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and to adopt measures to criminalize incitement to imminent violence based on nationality, race or religion or belief, while upholding freedom of expression, and to increase efforts further to promote tolerance and peaceful coexistence in all sectors of society in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 16/18 of 24 March 2011 and the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence by, inter alia, further facilitating interfaith and intercommunal dialogue;

15. *Notes with concern* that charges for criminal defamation have increasingly been used to target journalists, politicians, students and social media users for their peaceful expression, online as well as offline, in particular under section 66 (d) of the

Telecommunications Act, the Electronic Transactions Law and provisions of the Penal Code, including section 505 (b), and that the Unlawful Associations Act and the Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Law continue to be abused to arbitrarily arrest and detain individuals for exercising their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, including on the basis of their ethnicity or political beliefs, and calls for open and participatory legislative processes to reform those laws in line with the international human rights law obligations of the Government of Myanmar;

16. *Welcomes* the early release of political prisoners in accordance with the obligation of the Government of Myanmar to ensure that no one remains in prison because of his or her political or religious beliefs, including those recently detained or convicted, human rights defenders and students, while calling upon the Government to fulfil its commitment to release unconditionally all remaining political prisoners and to provide for the full rehabilitation of former political prisoners, and to amend restrictive laws and to end remaining curbs on exercising the rights to the freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly, which are essential to ensure a safe and enabling environment, notably for civil society, journalists, human rights defenders, lawyers, environmental and land rights activists and civilians, and expresses concern at reports of the arrest of individuals in relation to the exercise of those rights;

17. *Emphasizes* that no one should face reprisals, monitoring, surveillance, threats, harassment or intimidation for cooperating or speaking with special procedures of the Human Rights Council, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the international independent fact-finding mission or the United Nations, and calls upon the Government of Myanmar to take appropriate measures to prevent such acts and to combat impunity by investigating promptly and effectively all allegations of intimidation and reprisal in order to bring perpetrators to justice and to provide victims with appropriate remedies;

18. *Calls upon* the Government of Myanmar to ensure prompt, thorough, independent and impartial investigations into the killings of constitutional legal expert and senior National League for Democracy adviser Ko Ni, in January 2017, land and environmental activist Naw Chit Pan Daing, in November 2016, and journalist Soe Moe Tun, in December 2016, as well as other cases, and that those responsible are held accountable;

19. *Also calls upon* the Government of Myanmar to take further steps to reform the Constitution and to strengthen democratic institutions, good governance and the rule of law to ensure respect for and to promote universal human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with international norms and standards, stresses the need for an independent, impartial and effective judiciary and an independent and self-governing legal profession, and calls upon the Government to ensure full compliance with its obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, as applicable;

20. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Government of Myanmar to end the recruitment of child soldiers and the release of 800 child soldiers and, abhorring their use in Myanmar, urges the Government to consolidate progress further towards a complete cessation of all recruitment and use of child soldiers; the identification of all children remaining in the ranks of government forces and their immediate release; an end to the arrest, harassment and imprisonment of children accused of desertion; continued efforts to bring perpetrators of child recruitment to justice and to criminalize the recruitment of child soldiers; increasing transparency, including by expanding access to birth registration services to children, including those vulnerable to recruitment; and ensuring the rehabilitation and reintegration of former child soldiers;

21. *Also welcomes* the steps taken by the Government of Myanmar to ratify or accede to international human rights conventions, encourages the Government to actively consider ratifying additional international human rights conventions and the optional protocols thereto, and calls for the full implementation of the Government's obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, as well as those under other relevant agreements;

22. *Further welcomes* the ongoing negotiations between the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Government of Myanmar, recalls the commitment of the Government to open a country office of the Office of the High Commissioner, with a full mandate and in accordance with the mandate of the High Commissioner, and encourages the Government to issue a standing invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council;

23. *Calls upon* the Government of Myanmar and its institutions to step up efforts to strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights and the rule of law and to advance democratization and inclusive economic and social development towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, including by reforming the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), and calls upon the international community to support Myanmar in this regard, including through technical assistance and capacity-building programmes;

24. *Encourages* all business enterprises, including transnational corporations and domestic enterprises, to respect human rights in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, calls upon the Government of Myanmar to meet its duty to protect human rights, and calls upon home States of business companies operating in Myanmar to set out clearly the expectation that all business enterprises domiciled in their territory and/or jurisdiction are to respect human rights throughout their operations;

25. *Welcomes* the enhanced cooperation of the Government of Myanmar with the International Labour Organization, encourages the implementation of the Supplementary Understanding for the elimination of the use of forced labour, with a complaint mechanism that is operational, and the swift revision of the Memorandum of Understanding for the elimination of the use of forced labour in Myanmar as the basis for a revitalized and strengthened action plan;

26. *Invites* the international community to support the Government of Myanmar further, including through technical assistance and capacity-building, in the fulfilment of its international human rights obligations and commitments, the advancement of democratization and economic and social development;

27. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar for a further period of one year, requests the Special Rapporteur to present an oral progress report to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fifth session and to submit a report to the Third Committee at the seventy-second session of the General Assembly and to the Council at its thirty-seventh session, in accordance with its annual programme of work, and invites the Special Rapporteur to continue to monitor the situation of human rights and to measure progress in the implementation of the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur;

28. *Welcomes* the ongoing cooperation with the Special Rapporteur, and calls upon the Government of Myanmar to continue its cooperation with the Special Rapporteur in the exercise of the mandate, including by facilitating further visits and granting unrestricted access throughout the country, and to continue to work with the Special Rapporteur to develop a work plan and time frame for the swift implementation of the

proposed joint benchmarks identified in her report, and for progress in priority areas of technical assistance and capacity-building;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide the Special Rapporteur and the fact-finding mission with the assistance, resources and expertise necessary to enable them to discharge their mandates fully.

57th meeting
24 March 2017

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/34/23

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 April 2017

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirty-fourth session
27 February–24 March 2017
Agenda item 4

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 24 March 2017

34/23. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments,

Recalling its resolutions 16/9 of 24 March 2011, 19/12 of 3 April 2012, 22/23 of 22 March 2013, 25/24 of 28 March 2014, 28/21 of 27 March 2015 and 31/19 of 23 March 2016, General Assembly resolution 71/204 of 19 December 2016 and all previous resolutions of the Assembly on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and regretting the lack of cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the requests of the Council and the Assembly made in those resolutions,

Welcoming the report and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran submitted to the Human Rights Council,[1] and expressing serious concern at the developments noted in that report and the lack of access permitted to the Special Rapporteur to travel to the Islamic Republic of Iran,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1, on the institution-building of the Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that mandate holders are to discharge their duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran for a further period of one year, and requests the Special Rapporteur to submit a report on the implementation of the mandate to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session;

[1] A/HRC/34/65.

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2. *Calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur and to permit access to visit the country, and to provide all information necessary to allow the fulfilment of the mandate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with the resources necessary to fulfil the mandate.

57th meeting
24 March 2017

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 22 to 12, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Croatia, El Salvador, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Against:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Brazil, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/34/24

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 April 2017

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirty-fourth session
27 February–24 March 2017
Agenda item 4

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 24 March 2017

34/24. Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments,

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including Council resolution 31/18 of 23 March 2016 and Assembly resolution 71/202 of 19 December 2016, and urging the implementation of those resolutions,

Bearing in mind paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and annexes thereto,

Stressing the importance of following up on the recommendations contained in the report of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[1] which was welcomed by both the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, and transmitted to the relevant bodies of the United Nations, including the Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that, in many instances, constitute crimes against humanity, and at the impunity of perpetrators, as described in the report of the commission of inquiry,

[1] A/HRC/25/63.

Recalling the responsibility of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to protect its population from crimes against humanity, and noting General Assembly resolution 71/202, in which the Assembly recalled that the commission of inquiry had urged the leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to prevent and suppress crimes against humanity and to ensure that perpetrators are prosecuted and brought to justice,

Concerned that the precarious humanitarian situation in the country is exacerbated by the failure of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to provide humanitarian agencies with free and unimpeded access to all populations in need and by its national policy priorities that, among others, prioritize military spending over citizens' access to food,

Acknowledging General Assembly resolution 71/202, in which the Assembly expressed grave concern about the impact of diverting resources to advance nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles programmes on the humanitarian and human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and emphasizing the necessity that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea respect and ensure the welfare and inherent dignity of people in the country, as referred to by the Security Council in its resolution 2321 (2016) of 30 November 2016,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of its entire population, including by ensuring equal access to adequate food, as well as, among others, freedom of religion or belief, freedom of expression and freedom of association and assembly,

Recognizing that particular risk factors affect women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly, and the need to ensure the full enjoyment of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by them against neglect, abuse, exploitation and violence,

Noting with appreciation the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in December 2016, and urging it to implement its treaty obligations,

Acknowledging the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the second universal periodic review process, noting the acceptance by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of 113 out of the 268 recommendations contained in the outcome of the review and its stated commitment to implement them and to look into the possibility of implementing a further 58 recommendations, and emphasizing the importance of the implementation of the recommendations in order to address the grave human rights violations in the country,

Recognizing the important work of the treaty bodies in monitoring the implementation of international human rights obligations, and emphasizing the need for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply with its human rights obligations and to ensure regular and timely reporting to the treaty bodies,

Noting the importance of the issue of international abductions and of the immediate return of all abductees, expressing grave concern at the lack of positive action by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since the investigations on all Japanese nationals commenced on the basis of the government-level consultations held between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan in May 2014, and expecting the resolution of all issues related to the Japanese nationals, in particular the return of all abductees, to be achieved at the earliest possible date,

Noting also the importance of dialogue for the improvement of the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Noting further the importance of the issue of separated families and the requests of the Republic of Korea for confirmation of the fate of family members, and of allowing the exchange of letters, visits to their hometowns and the holding of further reunions on a larger scale and a regular basis,

Reaffirming the importance of States engaging fully and constructively with the Human Rights Council, including with the universal periodic review process and other mechanisms of the Council, for the improvement of their situation of human rights,

1. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the long-standing and ongoing systematic, widespread and gross human rights violations and other human rights abuses committed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and expresses its grave concern at the detailed findings made by the commission of inquiry in its report, including:

(*a*) The denial of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and of the rights to freedom of opinion, expression and association, both online and offline, which is enforced through an absolute monopoly on information and total control over organized social life, and arbitrary and unlawful State surveillance that permeates the private lives of all citizens;

(*b*) Discrimination based on the *songbun* system, which classifies people on the basis of State-assigned social class and birth, and also includes consideration of political opinions and religion, discrimination against women, including unequal access to employment, discriminatory laws and regulations, and violence against women;

(*c*) Violations of all aspects of the right to freedom of movement, including forced assignment to State-designated places of residence and employment, often based on the *songbun* system, and denial of the right to leave one's own country;

(*d*) Systematic, widespread and grave violations of the right to food and related aspects of the right to life, exacerbated by widespread hunger and malnutrition;

(*e*) Violations of the right to life and acts of extermination, murder, enslavement, torture, imprisonment, rape and other grave forms of sexual violence and persecution on political, religious and gender grounds in political prison camps and ordinary prisons, and the widespread practice of collective punishment with harsh sentences imposed on innocent individuals;

(*f*) Systematic abduction, denial of repatriation and subsequent enforced disappearance of persons, including those from other countries, on a large scale and as a matter of State policy;

2. *Urges* the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to acknowledge its crimes and human rights violations in and outside of the country, and to take immediate steps to end all such crimes and violations through, inter alia, the implementation of relevant recommendations in the report of the commission of inquiry, including, but not limited to, the following steps:

(*a*) To ensure the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and the rights to freedom of opinion, expression and association, both online and offline, including by permitting the establishment of independent newspapers and other media;

(*b*) To end discrimination against citizens, including State-sponsored discrimination based on the *songbun* system, and to take immediate steps to ensure gender equality and to protect women from gender-based violence;

(*c*) To ensure the right to freedom of movement, including the freedom to choose one's place of residence and employment;

(*d*) To promote equal access to food, including through full transparency regarding the provision of humanitarian assistance so that such assistance is genuinely provided to vulnerable persons;

(*e*) To immediately halt all human right violations relating to prison camps, including the practice of forced labour, to dismantle all political prison camps and to release all political prisoners, to immediately cease the practice of the arbitrary execution of persons in custody, and to ensure that justice sector reforms provide protections for a fair trial and due process;

(*f*) To resolve the issue of all persons who have been abducted or otherwise forcibly disappeared, and their descendants, in a transparent manner, including by ensuring their immediate return;

(*g*) To ensure the reunion of separated families across the border;

(*h*) To abolish immediately the practice of guilt-by-association punishment;

3. *Recalls* General Assembly resolution 71/202, in which the Assembly expressed its very serious concern at the violations of workers' rights, including the right to freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the right to strike and the prohibition of the economic exploitation of children and of any harmful or hazardous work of children, as well as the exploitation of workers sent abroad from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to work under conditions that reportedly amount to forced labour;

4. *Reiterates its deep concern* at the commission's findings concerning the situation of refugees and asylum seekers returned to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and other citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who have been repatriated from abroad and made subject to sanctions, including internment, torture, cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment, sexual violence, enforced disappearance or the death penalty, and in this regard strongly urges all States to respect the fundamental principle of non-refoulement, to treat humanely those who seek refuge and to ensure unhindered access to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with a view to protecting the human rights of those who seek refuge, and once again urges State parties to comply with their obligations under international human rights law and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto in relation to persons from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are covered by those instruments;

5. *Stresses and restates its grave concern* about the commission's finding that the body of testimony gathered and the information received provided reasonable grounds to believe that crimes against humanity have been committed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pursuant to policies established at the highest level of the State for decades and by institutions under the effective control of its leadership; these crimes against humanity entail extermination, murder, enslavement, torture, imprisonment, rape, forced abortions and other sexual violence, persecution on political, religious, racial and gender grounds, the forcible transfer of populations, the enforced disappearance of persons and the inhumane act of knowingly causing prolonged starvation;

6. *Stresses* that the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have failed to prosecute those responsible for crimes against humanity and other human rights violations, and encourages the members of the international community to cooperate with accountability efforts and to ensure that these crimes do not remain unpunished;

7. *Welcomes* General Assembly resolution 71/202, in which the Assembly encouraged the Security Council to continue its consideration of the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the commission of inquiry and to take appropriate action to ensure

accountability, including through consideration of referral of the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Criminal Court and consideration of the further development of sanctions in order to target effectively those who appear to be most responsible for human rights violations that the commission has said may constitute crimes against humanity;

8. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Security Council to hold a third Council meeting on 9 December 2016, following the ones held in December 2014 and December 2015, during which the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was discussed in the light of the serious concerns expressed in the present resolution, and looks forward to the continued and more active engagement of the Council on this matter;

9. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the activities undertaken to date and his continued efforts in the conduct of his mandate despite the lack of access to the country;

10. *Welcomes* the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the group of independent experts on accountability for human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[2] submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fourth session, which emphasized the importance of ensuring accountability for human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

11. *Recalls* the conclusions and recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur and the group of independent experts on accountability, and acknowledges the practical steps identified by the group of independent experts that can be taken immediately to contribute to a comprehensive approach towards accountability in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

12. *Decides* to strengthen, for a period of two years, the capacity of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including its field-based structure in Seoul, to allow the implementation of relevant recommendations made by the group of independent experts on accountability in its report aimed at strengthening current monitoring and documentation efforts, establishing a central information and evidence repository, and having experts in legal accountability assess all information and testimonies with a view to developing possible strategies to be used in any future accountability process;

13. *Requests* the High Commissioner to provide an oral update on the progress made in this regard to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-seventh session with a view to submitting a full report on the implementation of the said recommendations to the Council at its fortieth session;

14. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 31/18, for a period of one year;

15. *Calls again upon* all parties concerned, including United Nations bodies, to consider implementation of the recommendations made by the commission of inquiry in its report in order to address the dire situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

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[2] A/HRC/34/66 and Add.1.

16. *Encourages* the continuing endeavours of the field-based structure of the Office of the High Commissioner in Seoul, and welcomes its regular reports to the Human Rights Council;

17. *Recalls* the report of the High Commissioner on the role and achievements of the Office with regard to the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-first session,[1] and invites the High Commissioner to provide the Council with regular updates on the issue;

18. *Calls upon* all States to undertake to ensure that the field-based structure of the Office of the High Commissioner can function with independence, that it has sufficient resources to fulfil its mandate, that it enjoys full cooperation with relevant Member States and that it is not subjected to any reprisals or threats;

19. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to report on its follow-up efforts in the regular annual report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

20. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit regular reports to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly on the implementation of his mandate, including on the follow-up efforts made in the implementation of the recommendations of the commission of inquiry;

21. *Urges* the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, through continuous dialogues, to invite and to cooperate fully with all special procedure mandate holders, especially the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to give the Special Rapporteur and supporting staff unrestricted access to visit the country, and to provide them with all information necessary to enable them to fulfil such a mandate, and also to promote technical cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner;

22. *Encourages* the United Nations system, including its specialized agencies, States, regional intergovernmental organizations, interested institutions, independent experts and non-governmental organizations to develop constructive dialogue and cooperation with special procedure mandate holders, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the field-based structure of the Office of the High Commissioner;

23. *Encourages* all States, the United Nations Secretariat, including relevant specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and forums, civil society organizations, foundations and engaged business enterprises and other stakeholders towards which the commission of inquiry has directed recommendations to take forward those recommendations;

24. *Encourages* the United Nations system as a whole to continue to address the grave situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic in a coordinated and unified manner;

25. *Encourages* all States that have relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to use their influence to encourage it to take immediate steps to end all human rights violations, including by closing political prison camps and undertaking profound institutional reforms;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur and the Office of the High Commissioner with regard to the field-based structure with all the

[1] A/HRC/31/38.

assistance and adequate staffing necessary to carry out the mandate effectively, and to ensure that the mandate holder receives the support of the Office of the High Commissioner;

27. *Decides* to transmit all reports of the Special Rapporteur to all relevant bodies of the United Nations and to the Secretary-General for appropriate action.

57th meeting
24 March 2017

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/34/25

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 April 2017

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirty-fourth session
27 February–24 March 2017
Agenda item 4

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 24 March 2017

34/25. Situation of human rights in South Sudan

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and relevant human rights treaties,

Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling the twenty-sixth special session of the Human Rights Council, including Council resolution S-26/1 of 14 December 2016 on the situation of human rights in South Sudan, and Council resolution 31/20 of 23 March 2016, in which the Council established the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, and all other previous Human Rights Council and Security Council resolutions and President's statements on South Sudan,

Deeply alarmed by the statements made at the twenty-sixth special session of the Human Rights Council, including the statement of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan that the conflict and violence in South Sudan could destabilize the entire region, the statement of the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide that there is an ongoing, serious threat of renewed violence and a strong and imminent risk of violence escalating along ethnic lines, with the potential for genocide, in South Sudan, and the statement of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights that killings, sexual violence, ill-treatment, abductions, forcible recruitment and the looting and destruction of homes and villages are taking place on a massive scale across many parts of the country,

Welcoming that the Government of South Sudan has committed to cooperating with the Office of the High Commissioner, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, the universal periodic review and the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan in the fulfilment of its mandate,

Noting the initial steps taken by the Government of South Sudan towards a National Dialogue, and strongly encouraging a transparent and inclusive political process as a means towards achieving lasting stability in South Sudan,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan[1] and the recommendations therein, including those on ending impunity and ensuring accountability, and deeply concerned about the findings of warning signs and indicators, including the dehumanization of others through hate speech, economic volatility and instability, starvation, the killing of and attacks against civilians, forced displacement and the burning of villages in South Sudan,

Welcoming the joint report of the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan of January 2017 and the recommendations contained therein, and deeply concerned about the finding that there are serious and ongoing gross human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, that were perpetrated by all parties to the conflict, including the direct targeting of civilians along ethnic lines and the extreme violence against women and children,

Deeply concerned by the allegations of human rights violations and abuses in the reports of the Secretary-General and the interim report of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2206 (2015),[2]

Noting with grave concern the conclusions of the report of the African Union Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan of 15 October 2014,

Recalling all relevant decisions and communiqués of the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, including the joint declaration of the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the United Nations of 29 January 2017, which reaffirmed their continued and collective commitment in the search for lasting peace, security and stability in South Sudan, and the African Union Peace and Security Council communiqué of 26 September 2015, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the commitment of the African Union to combating impunity, reiterated condemnation of the violence and abuses committed by armed actors in South Sudan, and agreed to the establishment of an independent hybrid court pursuant to the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, and in this regard encouraging its speedy establishment,

Concerned by ethnically motivated incitement to hatred and violence by all sides, reports of targeting of civilians based on ethnicity, and sexual and gender-based violence becoming increasingly widespread,

Calling upon all parties to fully implement the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan and to conclude a permanent ceasefire,

Deeply alarmed at the escalation of violence in the Equatoria region, which has resulted in increased flows of refugees into neighbouring countries and renewed violence in the former States of Unity and Upper Nile,

Deeply alarmed also that more than 16,800 structures have been destroyed in the southern Equatoria region since September 2016, in an indication of violence committed in or around civilian areas,

[1] A/HRC/34/63.

[2] S/2016/963.

Expressing grave concern about the 20 February 2017 declaration of famine in parts of the former Unity State, as well as mass displacements within South Sudan and outside the country, noting that the humanitarian crisis is caused primarily by conflict, commending humanitarian agencies for their continued assistance to the affected populations, and recalling the need for all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate, pursuant to United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, including humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to all those in need, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees,

Condemning in the strongest terms all attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities that have resulted in the death of at least 70 humanitarian personnel since December 2013, including the attack on the Terrain compound on 11 July 2016 and attacks against medical workers and facilities, as well as the continued obstruction and extortion of humanitarian assistance convoys and the wholesale looting and destruction of humanitarian compounds in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Unity and Upper Nile States and Juba,

Emphasizing the inviolability of United Nations premises, and underlining that attacks against civilians and United Nations premises may constitute war crimes,

Expressing grave concern at the attack on the protection-of-civilians site of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan in Malakal on 17 and 18 February 2016, and for the civilians who sought safety in the protection-of-civilians site that have been attacked, killed, traumatized or displaced, and that serious damage was caused to the entire site, including to medical clinics and schools, which were burned down and destroyed, and at sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls exiting protection-of-civilians sites throughout the country,

Recalling that the Government of South Sudan has the primary responsibility to protect all populations in the country from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity,

Gravely concerned about ongoing reports of increased levels of sexual and gender-based violence committed against women and girls and instances of conflict-related rape and gang rape, coupled with beatings and abductions, including in July and August 2016 during the outbreak of fighting in Juba,

Expressing grave concern at the burning, looting, and wholesale destruction of villages, the targeting of civilians and health-care facilities, and the attacks on places of worship,

Condemning in the strongest terms the violence that broke out between the Government and the South Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition in early July 2016, and urging all parties to pursue the path of a peaceful resolution to the existing conflict,

Recognizing the importance of providing timely assistance and protection to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual and reproductive health, psychosocial, legal and livelihood support and other multi-sectoral services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including working with communities to reintegrate those affected by sexual and gender-based violence, and taking into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities,

Emphasizing the importance of good governance and the rule of law as key elements of conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution and peacebuilding,

Expressing concern that the situation in South Sudan continues to be characterized by impunity,

Expressing particular concern at the severe reduction of democratic space in South Sudan, including through the heightened restrictions on the freedom of expression and the freedoms of peaceful assembly and association, attacks on journalists and media workers, and the limitations on the operations of civil society, human rights defenders and the media, and stressing the responsibility of the Government of South Sudan to address these issues in accordance with the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan and in the interest of fostering an open and inclusive political environment,

Recognizing that transitional justice mechanisms are important elements in a national reconciliation process and in implementing the Agreement, including by addressing accountability, reparations, truth-seeking and guarantees of non-recurrence,

Underlining the role that domestic, regional and international accountability mechanisms can play in assisting South Sudan to ensure accountability,

1. *Condemns* the ongoing violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in South Sudan, including those involving targeted killings of civilians, ethnically targeted violence, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, the widespread recruitment and use of children, arbitrary arrests and detention, alleged torture, arbitrary denial of humanitarian access and attacks on schools, places of worship, hospitals and United Nations and associated peacekeeping personnel, by all parties, also condemns the harassment and violence directed at civil society, human rights defenders, humanitarian personnel and journalists, and emphasizes that those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law must be held accountable;

2. *Condemns in the strongest possible terms* the widespread sexual and gender-based violence, including rape and gang rape, which can be used as a weapon of war, and the impunity for such violence, by all armed groups;

3. *Demands* that all actors put a halt to all violations and abuses of human rights and all violations of international humanitarian law, and strongly calls upon the Government of South Sudan to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan,[1] and the recommendations contained therein;

5. *Recognizes* the important role of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, chaired by former President Festus Mogae, to support the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan and its ceasefire provisions, and urges all parties and international partners to engage constructively with the Commission and other bodies created by the Agreement;

6. *Also recognizes* the important role played by the African Union High Representatives for South Sudan in support of an inclusive process for national dialogue and the implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, and urges all parties and international partners to constructively engage with the African Union Commission, the African Union High Representative for South Sudan, as well as other bodies created by the Agreement;

7. *Stresses* that perpetrators of violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights, including any that amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity, should be held accountable;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of South Sudan to investigate all violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law and to hold those responsible to account, while affording fair trial protections to the accused and supporting victims and protecting potential witnesses before, during and after legal proceedings;

9. *Urges* the Government of South Sudan to take steps immediately to protect the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association in accordance with its international human rights obligations, and to, among other things, ensure that members of civil society organizations and the media can operate freely and without intimidation;

10. *Strongly urges* all parties to end and prevent violations and abuses of human rights committed against children, and calls upon all parties to end immediately the unlawful recruitment of children and to release all children that have been unlawfully recruited to date;

11. *Recognizes* the important role that women, including South Sudanese women, play in building peace, and calls for the protection and promotion of the rights of women, their empowerment and participation in peacebuilding, conflict resolution and post-conflict processes, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security, including Council resolution 2242 (2015) of 13 October 2015;

12. *Emphasizes* the need for the Government of South Sudan to ensure the participation of women during all stages and in all structures envisaged in the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan;

13. *Supports* the establishment of transitional justice institutions, and urges the speedy establishment of an independent hybrid court by the African Union Commission to investigate and prosecute those responsible for violations or abuses of international human rights and international humanitarian law, where applicable, and/or applicable South Sudanese law, and calls upon all parties to cooperate fully in the implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, including chapter V thereof;

14. *Notes with appreciation* that the Government of South Sudan has cooperated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan in the fulfilment of its mandate, including by authorizing travel to and within the country and providing meetings and relevant information, and calls upon the Government to continue to cooperate fully and constructively with and to provide unhindered access to them, as well as to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the Regional Protection Force, once it is in place, and regional, subregional and international mechanisms on the ground;

15. *Reaffirms* the importance of the mandate of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, with continued emphasis on the need to establish the facts and circumstances of alleged violations and abuses of human rights with a view to ensure that those responsible are held to account, and welcomes the recommendations made by the Commission on ending impunity and ensuring accountability;

16. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, composed of three members, for a period of one year, renewable as authorized by the Human Rights Council, with the following mandate:

(a) To monitor and report on the situation of human rights in South Sudan, and to make recommendations to prevent further deterioration of the situation with a view to its improvement;

(*b*) To determine and report the facts and circumstances of, collect and preserve evidence of, and clarify responsibility for alleged gross violations and abuses of human rights and related crimes, including sexual and gender-based violence and ethnic violence, with a view to ending impunity and providing accountability, and to make such information available also to all transitional justice mechanisms, including those to be established pursuant to chapter V of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, including the hybrid court for South Sudan, once established in cooperation with the African Union;

(*c*) To report on the factual basis for transitional justice and reconciliation;

(*d*) To provide guidance on transitional justice, including accountability and reconciliation and healing, as appropriate, and – once the Government of South Sudan commits to cooperating with the African Union on establishing the hybrid court for South Sudan – to make recommendations on technical assistance to the Government to support accountability, reconciliation and healing;

(*e*) To engage with the Government of South Sudan, international and regional mechanisms, including the United Nations, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, the African Union, including by building upon the work of its Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan and its African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, including the Partners Forum, the Chair of the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission and civil society, with a view to providing support to national, regional and international efforts to promote accountability for human rights violations and abuses;

(*f*) To make recommendations on technical assistance and capacity-building, as appropriate, including to law enforcement institutions, on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including on addressing sexual and gender-based violence;

17. *Reiterates* its request to the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, in response to the twenty-sixth special session of the Human Rights Council, and as soon as feasibly possible, working with the wider United Nations system, to suggest priority recommendations for the Government of South Sudan to consider how to end sexual and gender-based violence, urges relevant United Nations actors to assist in such implementation as appropriate, and urges the Government to appoint a special representative on sexual and gender-based violence;

18. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to provide the full administrative, technical and logistical support necessary to enable the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan to carry out its mandate;

19. *Reiterates* its request that representatives of the Office of the High Commissioner, the African Union, the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and other stakeholders, as appropriate, be invited to discuss the situation of human rights in South Sudan and the steps taken by the Government of South Sudan to ensure accountability for human rights violations and abuses in an enhanced interactive dialogue at the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council;

20. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan to participate in the enhanced interactive dialogue mentioned in paragraph 19 above, and to present a comprehensive written report, in an interactive dialogue, to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-seventh session;

21. *Requests* that the report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan be submitted to the Human Rights Council and then shared with the African Union and all relevant organs of the United Nations;

22. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

57th meeting
24 March 2017

[Adopted without a vote.]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/34/26

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 April 2017

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirty-fourth session
27 February–24 March 2017
Agenda item 4

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 24 March 2017

34/26. The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming all previous Human Rights Council resolutions on the Syrian Arab Republic,

Reaffirming also its strong commitment to the full respect of sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic,

Demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population,

Condemning the grave deterioration of the human rights situation and the indiscriminate or deliberate targeting of civilians as such, in violation of international humanitarian law, and acts of violence that foment sectarian tensions,

Reiterating that the only sustainable solution to the current conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic is through an inclusive, Syrian-led and Syrian-owned political process under the auspices of the United Nations, based on the Geneva communiqué of 30 June 2012 as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolutions 2118 (2013) of 27 September 2013, 2254 (2015) of 18 December 2015 and 2268 (2016) of 26 February 2016 and relevant statements of the International Syria Support Group,

Expressing full support for the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria to facilitate an inclusive and Syrian-led process in accordance with the Geneva communiqué and Security Council resolution 2254 (2015), with a view to establishing credible, inclusive and non-sectarian governance, in accordance with the aforementioned documents, and urging the Special Envoy to continue to push the parties to negotiate a political transition,

Demanding that all parties to the cessation of hostilities in the Syrian Arab Republic fulfil their commitments, and urging all Member States, especially the members of the International Syria Support Group, to use their influence with the parties to the cessation of hostilities to ensure fulfilment of the ceasefire and to support efforts to render the ceasefire

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durable and to end violations, which is essential to achieving a political solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic and to bringing to an end the systematic, widespread and gross violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law,

Welcoming Security Council resolution 2336 (2016) of 31 December 2016, and supporting the efforts of Turkey and the Russian Federation, particularly the ceasefire that they helped to establish and that came into effect on 30 December 2016,

Welcoming also the international meeting on the Syrian Arab Republic, held in Astana on 23 and 24 January, as anticipated in Security Council resolution 2336 (2016), and encouraging all parties to fully implement the ceasefire established pursuant to the arrangements of 29 December 2016,

Recalling the statements made by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights that crimes against humanity and war crimes are likely to have been committed in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Expressing its deepest concern about the findings of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic,

Deploring the lack of cooperation by the Syrian authorities with the Commission of Inquiry,

Acknowledging the ongoing efforts by human rights defenders active in the Syrian Arab Republic to document violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, despite grave risks,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States, especially members of the International Syria Support Group, to create conditions that foster continued negotiations for a political solution to the Syrian conflict, under the auspices of the United Nations Office at Geneva, by working to strengthen the nationwide ceasefire, to enable full, immediate and safe humanitarian access, and to lead to the release of detainees, as only a durable political solution to the conflict can bring an end to the systematic, widespread and gross violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law;

2. *Welcomes* the work of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution S-17/1 of 22 August 2011 to investigate all alleged violations and abuses of international human rights law since March 2011 in the Syrian Arab Republic, to establish the facts and circumstances and to support efforts to ensure that perpetrators of abuses and violations, including those who may be responsible for crimes against humanity, are held accountable, and notes the importance of the work of the Commission of Inquiry and the information it has collected in support of future accountability efforts, in particular the information on those who have allegedly violated international law;

3. *Decides* to extend for one year the mandate of the Commission of Inquiry;

4. *Requests* the Commission of Inquiry to provide an oral update to the Human Rights Council during an interactive dialogue at its thirty-fifth session, and to present a written updated report during an interactive dialogue at the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions;

5. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities cooperate fully with the Human Rights Council and the Commission of Inquiry by granting it immediate, full and unfettered access throughout the Syrian Arab Republic;

6. *Strongly condemns* the continued systematic, widespread and gross violations and abuses of human rights and all violations of international humanitarian law by the Syrian authorities and affiliated militias, including foreign terrorist fighters and those foreign organizations fighting on behalf of the Syrian authorities, in particular Hizbullah, and expresses deep concern that their involvement further exacerbates the deteriorating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, including the human rights and humanitarian situation, which has a serious negative impact on the region;

7. *Also strongly condemns* the terrorist acts and violence committed against civilians by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), al-Nusrah Front or other terrorist organizations, designated by the Security Council, and their continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, reaffirms that terrorism, including the actions of the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization, and stresses the importance of the full implementation of Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) of 15 August 2014;

8. *Condemns in the strongest terms* the gross and systematic abuse of women's and children's rights by the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), in particular the enslavement and sexual abuse of women and girls, enforced disappearances and the forced recruitment and abduction of children;

9. *Condemns* all violations and abuses of international human rights law and all violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children and persons with disabilities;

10. *Urges* all parties to the conflict not to commit indiscriminate attacks against the civilian population and civilian objects, including against medical facilities, personnel and transport and schools as such, to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and to respect international human rights law;

11. *Strongly condemns* the besiegement and bombardment of eastern Aleppo in the second half of 2016, which, as made clear by the Commission of Inquiry in its most recent report,[1] subjected the civilian population of the city to untold suffering and claimed hundreds of lives;

12. *Expresses its profound concern* at the findings of the Commission of Inquiry in its report, including those suggesting that the offensive against Aleppo involved serious violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict, which, according to the Commission, in many cases amounted to war crimes, in particular by the Syrian authorities and its allies;

13. *Also expresses its profound concern* at the Commission's findings that strongly suggest that pro-regime forces committed the war crimes of intentionally targeting protected objects under international law, including medical personnel and transport;

14. *Strongly condemns* the attack on a humanitarian aid convoy on 19 September 2016, killing at least 14 people, which, according to the Commission of Inquiry in its report, was conducted by the Syrian air force, and amounts to the war crimes of deliberately attacking humanitarian relief personnel, denial of humanitarian aid, and attacking civilians;

15. *Also strongly condemns* the indiscriminate use of weapons against civilian areas, such as barrel bombs, cluster munitions and incendiary weapons, which, according to

[1] A/HRC/34/CRP.3.

the Commission of Inquiry in its report, were conducted by the regime and pro-regime forces and amounts to the war crime of indiscriminate attacks against a civilian population;

16. *Further strongly condemns* the use of chemical weapons by the Syrian regime, which, according to the Commission of Inquiry in its report, were used by Syrian forces and amounts to the war crime of indiscriminate attacks against a civilian population;

17. *Condemns* the use of unguided and imprecise weaponry, which, according to the Commission of Inquiry in its report, was used by armed groups during the shelling of western Aleppo and amounts to the war crime of indiscriminate attacks against a civilian population;

18. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to heed the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry in its report, including the need to comply with their respective obligations under international human rights and international humanitarian law, including refraining from disproportionate and indiscriminate attacks;

19. *Strongly condemns* the widespread practice of enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention and the use of sexual violence, torture and ill-treatment, especially in detention facilities run by the Syrian authorities, including those acts referenced in the reports of the Commission of Inquiry, as well as those depicted in the evidence presented by "Caesar" in January 2014, and notes that such acts may constitute violations and abuses of international human rights law or violations of international humanitarian law;

20. *Condemns* the denial of medical services in all prisons and detention facilities;

21. *Recognizes* the permanent damage that torture and ill-treatment, including sexual abuse and violence, causes to its victims and their families;

22. *Calls for* the appropriate international monitoring bodies to be granted immediate access without undue restriction to all detainees, and for the Syrian authorities to publish a list of all detention facilities;

23. *Demands* the immediate release of all persons arbitrarily detained, including women, children, human rights defenders, humanitarian aid providers, medical personnel and journalists;

24. *Recalls* the decision of the Security Council that the Syrian Arab Republic shall not use, develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile or retain chemical weapons, or, transfer, directly or indirectly, chemical weapons to other States or non-State actors[2] and, in keeping with the decision of the Council, expresses its strong conviction that those individuals responsible for the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic should be held accountable;

25. *Welcomes* the reports of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons – United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism of 24 August and 21 October 2016,[3] and expresses grave concern at its findings that the Syrian armed forces were responsible for the use of chemical weapons (chlorine) in three attacks in the Syrian Arab Republic – in Talmenes in 2014 and Qmenas and Sarmin in 2015 – and that the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh) was responsible for one sulphur mustard attack in the Syrian Arab Republic, in Marea in 2015;

[2] See Security Council resolution 2235 (2015).

[3] See S/2016/738.

26. *Condemns in the strongest possible terms* the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, as reported by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons – United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism, which violates the Chemical Weapons Convention, Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), and the decisions of the Executive Council of the Organization, including decision EC-M-33/DEC.1, as well as the use of chemical weapons in contravention of well-established international standards and norms against such use, and expresses its strong conviction that those individuals responsible for the use of chemical weapons must be held accountable;

27. *Demands* that all parties identified in the reports of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons – United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism as having been involved in the use of toxic chemicals as weapons to desist immediately from any further use;

28. *Calls upon* the Syrian authorities and all other parties to the conflict to ensure the effective implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) of 22 February 2014 and 2254 (2015), and in particular to end the arbitrary detention and torture of civilians in the Syrian Arab Republic, notably in prisons and detention facilities, as well as kidnappings, abductions and forced disappearances, as demanded by the Council in its resolution 2139 (2014);

29. *Strongly condemns* all use of starvation of civilians as a method of combat, and all besiegement directed against civilian populations;

30. *Condemns* the reported forced displacement of populations in the Syrian Arab Republic and its alarming impact on the demography of the country, and calls upon all parties concerned to cease immediately all activities that cause these actions, including any activities that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity;

31. *Also condemns* the Syrian authorities' indiscriminate use of heavy weapons and aerial bombardments, including cluster munitions, incendiary weapons, ballistic missiles and barrel bombs, and calls for an immediate end to all attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, including medical facilities;

32. *Stresses* the need to promote accountability for those responsible for the unlawful killings of civilians, and also stresses the importance of holding to account those responsible for all violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of international human rights law;

33. *Strongly condemns* violence against all persons based on their religious or ethnic affiliation;

34. *Demands* that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including members of ethnic, religious and confessional communities, and stresses that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect the Syrian population lies with the Syrian authorities;

35. *Strongly condemns* the damage and destruction of the cultural heritage of the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the destruction of the cultural heritage in Palmyra, and the organized looting and trafficking of Syrian cultural property, as outlined by the Security Council in its resolution 2199 (2015) of 12 February 2015;

36. *Affirms* that attacks intentionally directed against historic monuments may amount to war crimes, and underlines the need to bring the perpetrators of such crimes to justice;

37. *Calls upon* the international community to support the leadership and full and meaningful participation of women in all efforts, including decision-making, with the aim of finding a political solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, as envisaged by

the Security Council in its resolutions 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 2122 (2013) of 18 October 2013, 2254 (2015), 2268 (2016) of 26 February 2016, 2332 (2016) of 21 December 2016 and 2336 (2016), and welcomes the participation of the Women's Advisory Board and civil society in the United Nations-led talks in order to ensure that all resulting peacebuilding efforts are gender-responsive and consider the differential impact of conflict on women and girls, and their specific needs and interests;

38. *Recalls* that the International Criminal Court was established to help to end impunity for applicable crimes where the State is unwilling or unable to genuinely carry out investigations or prosecutions;

39. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of international human rights law are held to account through appropriate, fair and independent domestic or international criminal justice mechanisms, and stresses the need to pursue practical steps towards this goal, noting the important role that the International Criminal Court can play in this regard;

40. *Welcomes* the establishment of the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/248 of 21 December 2016, and stresses the complementary nature of its mandate with that of the Commission of Inquiry;

41. *Invites* Member States to support actively the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism;

42. *Reaffirms* that, in the context of an inclusive and credible dialogue, the Syrian people should determine the appropriate process and mechanisms to achieve justice, reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations and abuses of international law, as well as reparations and effective remedies for victims;

43. *Emphasizes* that all efforts to bring a peaceful conclusion to the ongoing conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic must fully reflect the importance of ensuring accountability for the crimes committed in the country as a prerequisite to bringing about reconciliation and sustainable peace;

44. *Expresses deep concern* at the growing number of refugees and internally displaced persons fleeing the violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, welcomes the efforts by neighbouring countries to host Syrian refugees, and acknowledges the socioeconomic consequences of the presence of large-scale refugee populations in those countries;

45. *Deplores* the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, and urges the international community to provide urgent financial support to enable the host countries to respond to the growing humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees, while emphasizing the principle of burden-sharing;

46. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities facilitate, and all other parties to the conflict do not hinder, the full, immediate and safe access of the United Nations and humanitarian actors, including to hard-to-reach and besieged areas, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) of 14 July 2014, 2191 (2014) of 17 December 2014, 2254 (2015), 2258 (2015) of 22 December 2015 and 2268 (2016), and calls upon Member States to fully fund the United Nations appeals;

47. *Welcomes* the progress made since 2013 by the international conferences on supporting the Syrian Arab Republic and the region in Kuwait City and London, and the initiative by the European Union, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Kuwait, Qatar, Germany, Norway and the United Nations to host a follow-up

conference in Brussels on 5 April 2017 aimed at assessing progress in implementing the commitments made at the London conference and to reconfirm and identify additional support for the immediate humanitarian and long-term development needs in the Syrian Arab Republic and the region and at boosting international support for the United Nations-led intra-Syrian talks in Geneva;

48. *Renews its call* upon all members of the international community to respond expeditiously to the Syrian 2017 humanitarian appeals and to deliver in full all pledges, including multi-year pledges, made at the London conference;

49. *Notes* those countries outside the region that have put in place measures and policies to assist and to host Syrian refugees, and encourages them to do more, and encourages other States outside the region to consider implementing similar measures and policies, also with a view to providing Syrian refugees with protection and humanitarian assistance;

50. *Reaffirms* that there can only be a political solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, and urges the parties to the conflict to abstain from actions that may contribute to the continuing deterioration of the human rights, security and humanitarian situation in order to reach a genuine political transition, based on the Geneva communiqué, consistent with Security Council resolutions 2254 (2015) and 2268 (2016), that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people for a civil, democratic and pluralistic State, where all citizens receive equal protection regardless of gender, religion or ethnicity;

51. *Demands* that all parties work urgently towards the comprehensive implementation of the Geneva communiqué, including through the establishment of an inclusive transitional governing body with full executive powers, which shall be formed on the basis of mutual consent while ensuring the continuity of governmental institutions;

52. *Decides* to transmit all reports and oral updates of the Commission of Inquiry to all relevant bodies of the United Nations, recommends that the General Assembly submit the reports to the Security Council for appropriate action, expresses its appreciation to the Commission for its briefings to members of the Security Council, and recommends the continuation of future briefings;

53. *Also decides* to remain seized of the matter.

58th meeting
24 March 2017

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 27 to 7, with 13 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Against:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Abstaining:

Bangladesh, Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, Tunisia]

United Nations A/HRC/RES/34/27

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 April 2017

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirty-fourth session
27 February–24 March 2017
Agenda item 7

Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 24 March 2017

34/27. Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Human Rights Council,

Deeply concerned at the suffering of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan due to the systematic and continuous violation of their fundamental and human rights by Israel since the Israeli military occupation of 1967,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also all relevant General Assembly resolutions, the most recent being resolutions 71/24 of 30 November 2016 and 71/99 of 6 December 2016, in which the Assembly declared that Israel had failed to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and demanded that it withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 71/97 of 6 December 2016,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of the decision by Israel of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law,

Taking note with deep concern of the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories,[1] and in this connection deploring the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and expressing regret at the constant refusal of Israel to cooperate with and to receive the Special Committee,

[1] A/71/352.

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Guided by the relevant provisions of the Charter, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 and the relevant provisions of the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Reaffirming the importance of the peace process, which started in Madrid on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of October 1973, and the principle of land for peace, and expressing its concern at the halting of the peace process in the Middle East and its hope that peace talks will be resumed on the basis of the full implementation of resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region,

Reaffirming also the previous relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, the most recent being Council resolution 31/25 of 24 March 2016,

1. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Human Rights Council, in particular Security Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council decided, inter alia, that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and without international legal effect, and demanded that Israel rescind forthwith its decision;

2. *Also calls upon* Israel to desist from its continuous building of settlements, the most recent of which is the settlement campaign being conducted by the so-called Golan Regional Council under the slogan "Come to the Golan" and referred to as the "farms project", and to desist from changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan, and emphasizes that the displaced persons of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan must be allowed to return to their homes and to recover their property;

3. *Further calls upon* Israel to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan, and to desist from its repressive measures against them and from all other practices that obstruct the enjoyment of their fundamental rights and their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, some of which are mentioned in the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories;[1]

4. *Calls upon* Israel to allow the Syrian population of the occupied Syrian Golan to visit their families and relatives in the Syrian motherland through the Quneitra checkpoint and under the supervision of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to rescind its decision to prohibit these visits, as it is in flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

5. *Also calls upon* Israel to release immediately the Syrian detainees in Israeli prisons, some of whom have been detained for more than 30 years, and to treat them in conformity with international humanitarian law;

6. *Further calls upon* Israel, in this connection, to allow delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit Syrian prisoners of conscience and detainees in Israeli prisons accompanied by specialized physicians to assess the state of their physical and mental health and to protect their lives;

7. *Determines* that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, including the Knesset's decision of 22 November 2010 to hold a referendum before any withdrawal from the occupied Syrian

Golan and East Jerusalem, that seek to alter the character and legal status of the occupied Syrian Golan are null and void, constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, and have no legal effect,

8. *Again calls upon* States Members of the United Nations not to recognize any of the above-mentioned legislative or administrative measures;

9. *Expresses grave concern* about the Israeli practices in the occupied Syrian Golan described in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fourth session,[1] in particular the arbitrary arrests of Syrians, the lack of due process guarantees afforded to Syrians and the unlawful mine-laying practices of the Israeli occupation forces in the occupied Syrian Golan, expresses regret at the non-cooperation of Israel with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and deplores the Israeli settlement expansion plans in the occupied Syrian Golan and Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories mentioned in the report;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations organs, specialized agencies, international and regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations, to disseminate it as widely as possible and to report on this matter to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-seventh session;

11. *Decides* to continue the consideration of the human rights violations in the occupied Syrian Golan at its thirty-seventh session.

58th meeting
24 March 2017

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 26 to 3, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Against:

Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Congo, Croatia, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Slovenia, Switzerland]

[1] A/HRC/34/37